Manitoba

Annual Report 1985 - 86

Attorney General

Manitoba

Attorney General

Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

To His Honour
Dr. George Johnson
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

May It Please Your Honour,

It is my privilege to present for the information of your Honour the first Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1986.

Yours sincerely,

Roland Penner, Q.C.

Manitoba

Deputy Attorney General

Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

The Honourable Roland Penner, Q.C.
Attorney General of Manitoba

Sir:

I hereby submit for your approval the first Annual Report of the Attorney General's Department for the year 1985-86.

It was an especially productive year for the Department. We can be proud of our department's contribution to Manitoba's record of prompt and effective compliance with provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Court of Queen's Bench (Family Division) has resulted in sensitive and more expeditious service to the public in this important area. Our Maintenance Enforcement Program continues to expand and remains a model which is now being emulated throughout Canada. The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA), created in February 1985, successfully completed its first year of operation.

The department's tradition of innovation has continued with such programs as the Victim Impact Statement Project and Videotaping of Child Victims. Efforts to reduce the incidence of impaired driving were enhanced by the delivery of the ALERTmobile to the City of Winnipeg Police, and the successful completion of a public awareness program.

Organizational changes within the Department ensured more efficient use of resources and continued high levels of service in such key programs as Family Law, Legal Services, and Criminal Prosecutions. Two new units, Constitutional Law and Research, Planning and Evaluation, were added, providing expanded capabilities to the Department.

Manitoba's Provincial Court marked its 150th anniversary in 1985. The Land Titles Office celebrated its first 100 years of operation by completing the first phase of its move to automation.

We look forward to continuing to provide quality and innovative justice services to the people of Manitoba.

Respectfully submitted,

Tanner Elton,
Deputy Attorney General

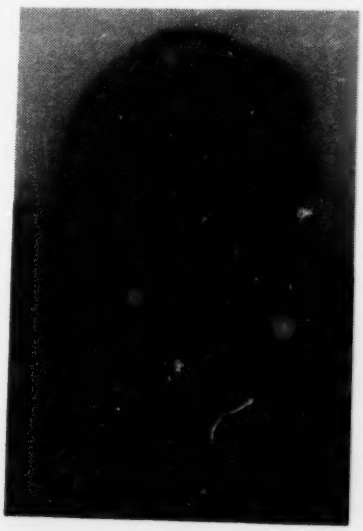


Table of Contents

TITLE	PAGE
Minister's Letter of Transmittal	3
Deputy Minister's Letter of Transmittal	5
Introduction	8
Organization	11
Administration & Finance	12
Courts	13
Courts	13
Court Services	15
Criminal Justice	17
Criminal Prosecutions	17
Law Enforcement	17
Chief Medical Examiner	18
Victim/Witness Assistance	19
Justice	20
Legal Services	20
Family Law	20
Constitutional Law	21
Public Trustee	21
Research, Planning and Evaluation	21
Legislation & Legal Translation	22
Property Rights	23
Land Titles	23
Personal Property	23
Boards and Commissions	24
Board of Review	24
Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	24
Human Rights Commission	24
Law Enforcement Review Agency	24
Law Reform Commission	25
Legal Aid Services Society	25
Manitoba Police Commission	25
Financial Report	31
Expenditures 1985/86	31
Revenues 1985/86	36
Comparison of 1984/85 and 1985/86 actual figures	37
Appendices	26
Appendix I Court of Queen's Bench offices	26
Appendix II Provincial Court Centres	26
Appendix III Acts administered	27
Appendix IV Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Departmental Branches, Boards, and Agencies	28

Introduction

This first annual report of the Manitoba Department of the Attorney General deals with the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1986. It is intended to provide factual and descriptive information on the operations of the department to promote greater understanding and accountability of the justice system in Manitoba.

Department Role and Mandate

The mandate of the Department reflects the statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General, outlined in section 3 of The Attorney General's Act (Chapter A170 of R.S.M. 1970) and the traditional responsibility of the Attorney General for the integrity and improvement of the justice system in Manitoba.

The department is charged with:

- providing efficient and fair policing, law enforcement, criminal prosecutions and related services throughout the province;
- providing court services to ensure the efficient, orderly and impartial settlement of both criminal and civil disputes;
- providing a full range of civil legal services to the departments and agencies of the government, including legal advice, the preparation of legal documents, and the conduct of litigation;
- providing legislative drafting and legal translation services to the Legislature and to departments and agencies of the government;
- providing programs and services necessary for the protection of individuals and property rights;
- assuming responsibility, in co-operation with other departments, and the central agencies of government, in the planning, development and implementation of government policies related to the Constitution, human rights, and law reform.

To fulfill its mandate, the Department of the Attorney General is organized into six major divisions: Finance and Administration, Criminal Justice, Justice, Legislation and Legal Translation, Court Services, and Property Rights. Each division is led by an assistant deputy minister or equivalent and corresponds to the financial appropriations displayed in the Department's budgetary estimates.

Trends and Challenges

The Department of the Attorney General faced many challenges during the reported year. Although there was no dramatic rise, crime continued to increase across Canada and this national trend was reflected in Manitoba. This caused increasing service demands to be made on all aspects of the criminal justice system resulting in more investigations, more prosecutions, more court cases, and increased demands on all related programs.

Greater public awareness of crime led to more concern with, and fear of, crime. There was increased pressures for the justice system to be responsive to particularly vulnerable groups within society, such as children and the elderly, and to prevent crime wherever possible.

Awareness of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the provincial *Human Rights Act*, made Manitobans more assertive of their rights, and led to more pressure on government services of all kinds, including legal aid.

The continuing economic recovery was manifest in dramatic increases in activities in land titles, the personal property registry and civil courts. These increases put additional pressure on these programs at a time when there were pressures to reduce and make public services more efficient and less costly.

The challenge to the department was, and continues to be, to meet increased demands and volumes of services on current programing while, at the same time, responding effectively to new and emerging issues within our justice system.

Highlights

Organizational Changes — A reorganization of the Department was largely completed in the reported year. Six divisions were created and the financial appropriations of the department were realigned to correspond to the new organization. The new management structure and greater emphasis on financial accountability and personnel efficiency helped the department get the most from resources.

The Family Law Branch was established as a separate unit within the Justice Division to provide better focus on this important and developing area of law. Major changes were introduced into the Legislation and Translation Division (Legislative Counsel) with the addition of the Legal Translation Branch and the physical integration of that Branch with Legislative Counsel to form the new division.

As well, two new branches were created. The Constitutional Law Branch within the Justice Division focused on the increasing number of Charter and jurisdiction cases coming before the courts, and provided internal policy expertise to analyze and deal with constitutional matters as they arose.

Effective management and decision making is enhanced by accurate and timely information. The addition of a small, results-oriented Research and Planning Branch, reporting directly to the Deputy, increased the Department's capacity to evaluate and improve programs, and to develop effective initiatives to address new demands for service.

Family Law continued to be a focus of the department with the ongoing development of the Family Division of the Court of Queen's Bench and the expansion of the full Maintenance Enforcement Program throughout rural Manitoba.

Improved Criminal Justice was also a departmental concern. Projects on victim impact statements and on the videotaping of child witnesses to reduce the trauma of involvement within the justice system, are but two of several initiatives which are expected to improve the sensitivity and effectiveness of the justice system. Concern with victims of crime will continue to be a priority of the department.

The **Law Enforcement Review Agency** was introduced in the previous year and became firmly anchored in our justice system. Manitobans concerned with the conduct of police officers now have a responsive and uncomplicated avenue to deal with complaints. Law enforcement officers are also protected from unsubstantiated and spurious complaints.

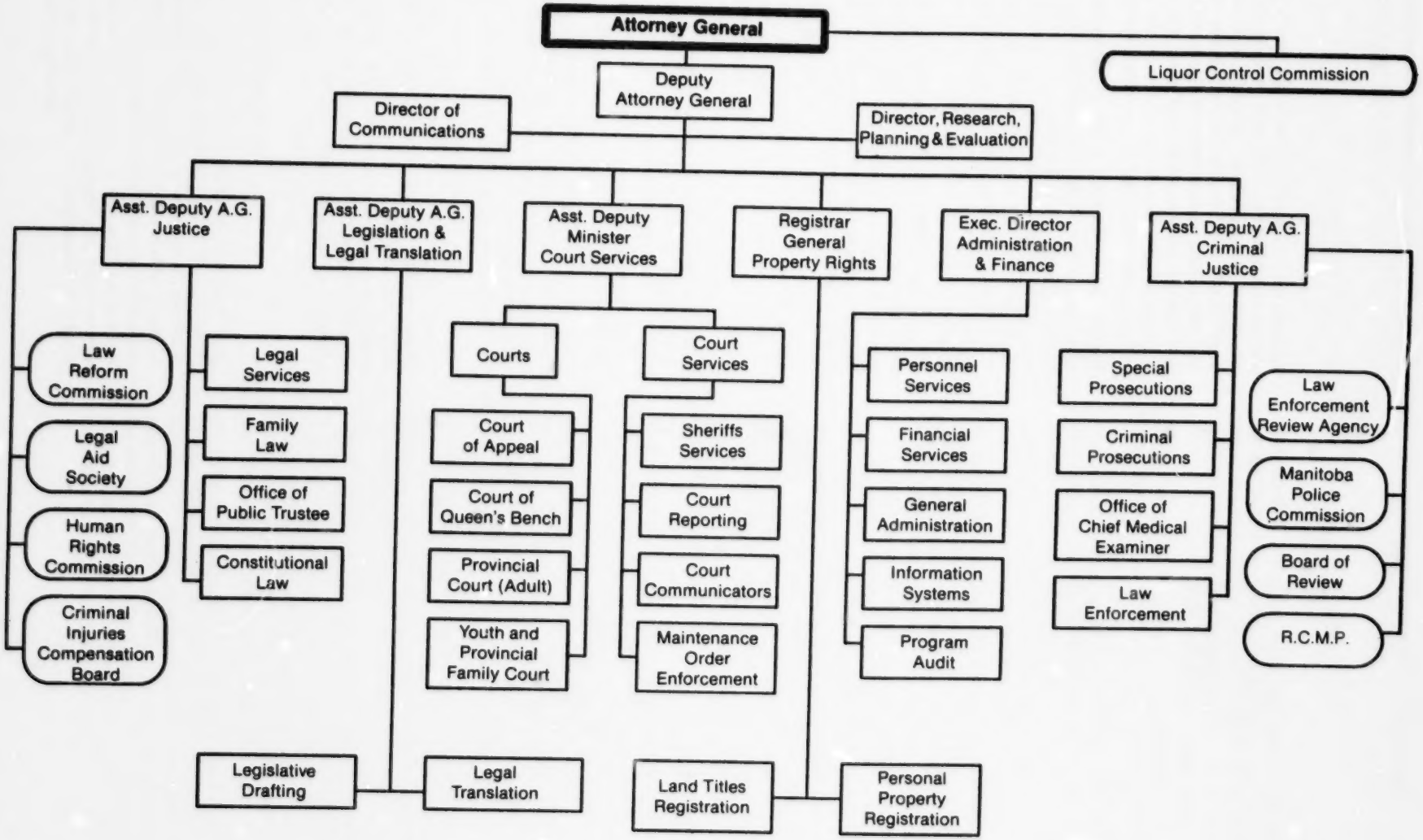
Important improvements were introduced into our system of **legal aid,** ensuring that the eligibility criteria are reasonable and that the fees paid to lawyers are sufficient to ensure the participation of a large number of effective private counsel.

Legislation — The important work of ensuring the validity of Manitoba's laws and compliance with our constitutional obligations, resulted in considerable work on the legislative process and the manner in which our laws are enacted. The task of translating, re-enacting, printing and publishing the laws was substantially advanced during the year and will result in many important improvements in the future.

Systems Development — Many initiatives were undertaken to improve efficiencies and effectiveness within the department. The Personal Property Registry was fully automated. A major plan to fully computerize the land title system was well advanced. These plans not only hold the promise of future savings but also of greater and more effective public access to the property registration systems.

These, and other, initiatives undertaken during the year underline the department's commitment to continued renewal and innovation of our justice system in meeting the needs and expectations of Manitobans.

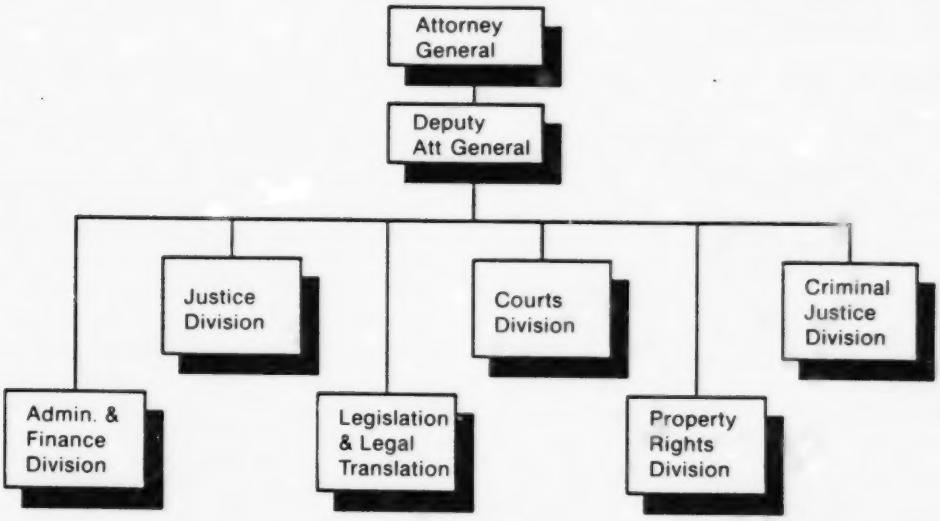
Organization Chart



Organization

The Department of the Attorney General employs a staff of over 1,000, located in 29 communities throughout the province, and 16 locations in Winnipeg. The annual budget is over $70 million. During 1985/86 a new organizational structure was developed to allow the Department to deal more effectively with changing conditions and issues, while at the same time enhancing its ability to manage and maintain existing resources.

The current organization has six divisions, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, an Assistant Deputy Minister, or an Executive Director. The six division heads report directly to the Deputy Minister, who reports to the Attorney General. The divisions are also responsible for providing services to, and appropriate contact with, all boards, agencies and commissions for which the Department of the Attorney General has responsibility.



The former structure comprised the Minister's Office, the Deputy Minister's Office, and six divisions: Administration and Finance, Criminal Justice, Legal Services, Law Enforcement, Court Services, and Protection of Individual and Property Rights.

The new organization has rearranged the six divisions, now called: Administration and Finance, Courts, Criminal Justice, Justice, Property Rights, and Legislation and Legal Translation.

The major structural changes include the following: the transfer of the Personal Property Registry from Administration and Finance to Property Rights; the transfer of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner from Courts to Criminal Justice; the establishment of a centralized Law Enforcement Branch — including Firearms Control and the RCMP — within Criminal Justice; the replacement of the former Legal Services Division with the Justice Division, which now includes the branches of Legal Services (formerly Civil Litigation), Family Law, The Office of the Public Trustee, and the two newly created branches of Research, Planning and Evaluation, and Constitutional Law; the transfer of the Legislative Counsel and the Legal Translation Branch to the new Legislation and Legal Translation Division.

Administration and Finance

This division is responsible within the Department for administrative support functions, including financial and personnel services, the assignment of office space and equipment, the development and maintenance of automated systems, as well as personal and physical security.

Although not the largest division, it probably has the greatest impact on the day-to-day operations of the Department as a whole. Reorganization of the division resulted from the need to maintain an efficient operation with increased pressure for services. In order to accommodate requests for services, the Division has taken advantage of new technology and developed new ways of utilizing existing resources.

Administration

This Branch is responsible for planning office space, supplying office equipment, assigning fleet vehicles, and providing office supplies. Records management and the central file room also come under its direction. The Manager functions as the Department's Workplace Health and Safety Facilitator.

The impact of the as yet unproclaimed Freedom of Information Act is still being assessed. It is expected to have a major effect on the Central File Registry, which manages files including the major areas of Family Law, Criminal Prosecutions, civil cases, and inter/ intra governmental agreements.

Finance

The Finance Branch provides the Department with services related to budget management and control, central accounting, revenue and financial services, and support for strategic planning. Key activities include financial planning and budget preparation, financial reporting, and budget control. A new position of budget officer has been created to give the branch additional analytical capability.

Personnel

This branch provides personnel services and human resources planning and development to all branches of the Department. Its major responsibilities include staff recruitment, selection, training, evaluation and classification, in addition to the maintaining of payroll and employee benefits records. It administers programs designed to improve employee performance and opportunities for career advancement. It implements government personnel policies such as job-sharing and Affirmative Action within the Department. Plans are currently underway to establish an Employee Orientation program for new employees.

Information Systems

Formally established five years ago, the Systems Branch has responsibility for developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems for various departmental programs. The Branch develops programs for use on the Department's main-frame computer and on personal computers, in addition to improving word-processing capabilities.

The Maintenance Enforcement Program records, the Queen's Bench central registry, Firearms Control, and the Jury Roll (in conjunction with the Manitoba Health Services Commission) are some of the systems currently in operation. Projects currently underway include the automation of the Winnipeg Land Titles Office, Young Offenders Act (Canada) records (jointly funded with the federal government), and The Public Trustee records.

Internal Audit

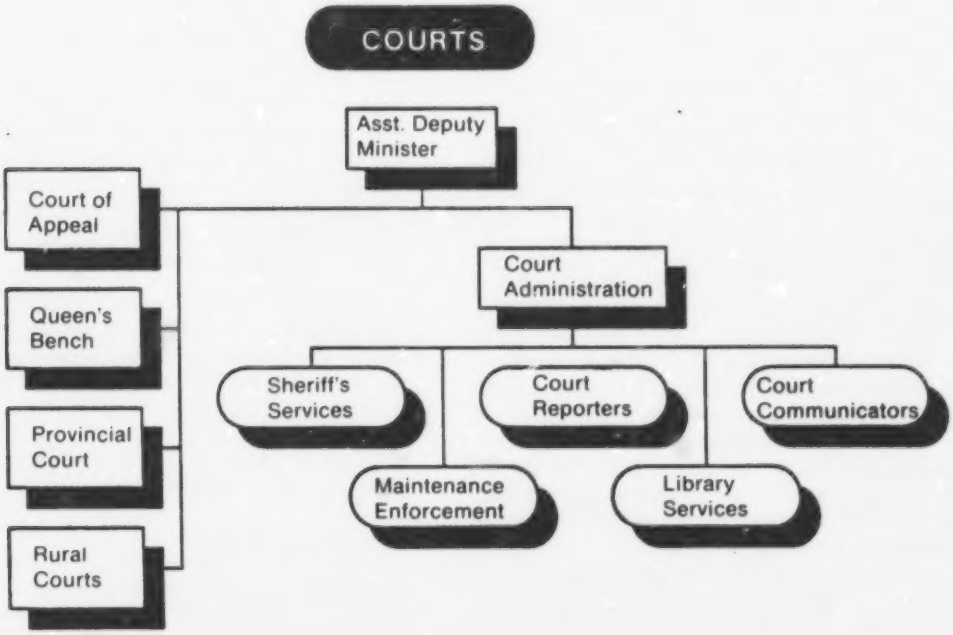
This unit was established in Spring 1985 to increase the Department's audit capability, which in the past included audits of only Court Services and Land Titles. The emphasis of the unit will be on auditing the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. Two existing departmental auditors were transferred from the Courts Division to staff the program.

Courts

This division is responsible for the administration and operation of all courts in the Province, as well as essential services to support them. It is the largest division in the Department in terms of staff, and the second largest in terms of expenditures.

During 1985/86, Court Division was reorganized into three distinct programs: Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg; Provincial Court, Winnipeg; and the Rural Courts. The Rural Courts program is responsible for the courts outside the City of Winnipeg, including Court of Queen's Bench, Provincial Court, and the management of the magistrate and justice of the peace program.

Emphasis was placed on decentralizing the rural courts from Winnipeg, and having the centres accountable for their judicial areas. The workload at the major centres of Brandon, Dauphin, Thompson, The Pas, and Portage la Prairie has increased dramatically with the introduction of the new Divorce Act (Canada), the raising of the limit in the Small Claims court, and the public becoming better informed of its rights under the law.



Courts

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal is the highest level court in Manitoba, dealing only with cases heard previously by lower courts, boards or commissions. All cases filed with the Court of Appeal are heard in Winnipeg. The seven judges are appointed to the Court of Appeal by the Federal Government. Cases are usually heard by a panel of three judges, except in those cases involving issues of a significant nature which are heard by five judges. Offices and courtrooms are temporarily located in the new Law Courts Building.

Appeals of ***criminal cases*** can be made by either a Crown attorney or defence counsel who question the verdict reached by a lower court. A "sentence appeal" can also be made by either counsel to change the sentence only.

If a case is originally filed in the Provincial Court, an appeal may be launched in the Court of Queen's Bench or the Court of Appeal, depending on whether the Crown proceeded against the accused "summarily" or by "indictment." If the Crown proceeded summarily, an appeal can only be launched with the Court of Queen's Bench. A further appeal would be heard in the Court of Appeal. If the original case was by indictment, an appeal is normally filed directly with the Court of Appeal.

Additionally, if an appeal was originally undertaken by the accused to the Court of Queen's Bench from the Provincial Court, the accused needs "leave of the court" to come before the Court of Appeal, and then only on a question of law.

Initial appeals from the Court of Queen's Bench are taken directly to the Court of Appeal.

Any party who is not satisfied with a ***civil case*** heard by a lower court, board or commission is allowed to appeal to the Court of Appeal in most cases. There are certain instances where the right of appeal is conditional upon a "leave to appeal" being granted by the Court.

Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench functions both as a court of "first instance" where a dispute is heard in full for the first time, and as an appeal court for cases previously heard in Provincial Court and Youth Court. It has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and is unlimited as to either type of case or amount of claim. There is also a Family Division which handles cases concerning matters of family law. Queen's Bench conducts both jury and non-jury trials. Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench are appointed by the Federal Government.

Queen's Bench has exclusive jurisdiction over civil matters such as divorce, libel, and slander, and over such criminal matters as treason, murder, piracy, mutiny, and the corrupting of justice (section 427 of the Criminal Code of Canada). Criminal cases are tried by judge alone, or by judge and jury. Companies charged under the Combines Investigation Act (Canada) must be tried by a Queen's Bench judge alone. Queen's Bench also has jurisdiction over indictable offences which are "electable," where the accused decides whether he wants his case to be heard in Provincial Court or Queen's Bench.

Queen's Bench hears cases on a daily basis in Winnipeg. There are also Queen's Bench judges resident in Brandon, Dauphin, and Portage la Prairie. In the rest of the province, provision is made for the holding of regular assizes (sessions) in various centres, to which judges travel on circuit. Judges may sit alone or with a jury.

Support services are coordinated in the Winnipeg Centre by the Manager, and in the rural centres by the Manager of Rural Courts. Certain Deputy Registrars can perform marriages, hear small claims, and administer oaths, travelling to outer areas of their jurisdiction as required.

The ***Family Division*** was established in July 1984 to streamline court procedures by hearing all family-related cases in one court. At present, the Division provides services to people living in the Winnipeg and Selkirk regions. Within these regions, it has the sole responsibility for all family law matters. Outside these areas, the Family Division shares responsibility for family law matters with the Family Division of the Provincial Court, except for divorce, marital property, and adoption matters.

Small Claims Court hears claims against persons for amounts less than $3,000. A Deputy or Assistant Deputy Registrar hears cases in the various Queen's Bench locations in the province. Small claims can be made in cases of debt, damage to property, rent arrears and damages to rented premises, or breached contracts. Small claims court does not hear cases regarding title to land, claims on the estate of a deceased person, recovery of goods, or bankruptcy. The Court does not collect money on behalf of complainants, but may issue garnishing orders or writs of execution empowering a Sheriff's Officer to seize and sell property to satisfy a debt.

The ***Probate Branch*** deals with all legal matters arising as a result of the death of a person. The reading and interpretation of a will, the appointment of an executor if required, and the distribution of the deceased person's property are some of the responsibilities. All processing and handling of cases takes place in Winnipeg, although individuals may file their cases in outlying areas.

The ***Orderly Payment of Debts Program,*** designed to assist persons who have become overwhelmed by debts, is empowered to take over the administration of debt payments. The person in debt makes a monthly payment to the Court, and the Court pays the creditors every three months. Through this program, debtors are able to pay their debts without being sued by their creditors.

Provincial Court

Provincial Court is the only court in Manitoba to exercise an exclusively "original" jurisdiction, hearing all cases for the first time and not hearing appeals. In general, less serious offences are tried in Provincial Court. Provincial Court has exclusive jurisdiction over all summary offences, as well as over some of the less serious indictable offences, including assault, theft under $1000.00, and obtaining money by false pretences. Of all criminal prosecutions in the province, 95% are heard in Provincial Court. Judges of the Provincial Court are appointed by the Provincial Government.

Provincial Court also has jurisdiction to try indictable offences where the accused elects to be tried in Provincial Court. If the accused chooses to have the case heard by Queen's Bench, the preliminary hearing is heard in Provincial Court. Most indictable offences are electable, including theft over $1000, breaking and entering, armed robbery, fraud, and indecent assault. Most electable offences are heard in Provincial Court.

Provincial Court is divided into three main areas, Criminal, Youth, and Family Court sits in five areas in Winnipeg, and in many locations in the province. Traffic cases, private prosecutions, and lesser matters are handled by magistrates and justices of the peace.

The ***Criminal Division*** handles criminal charges against adults involving summary conviction offences and some indictable offences. It is also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings for more serious indictable offences.

Youth Court is responsible for all charges under the new Young Offenders Act (Canada) brought against young people between the ages of 12 and 17.

The ***Family Division*** hears family disputes such as child custody and family maintenance (but not divorce). This section of the Provincial Court operates in all areas of the province outside of the Winnipeg and Selkirk region. Winnipeg and Selkirk area family cases are heard in Queen's Bench Family Division.

Court Services

Administration

This branch provides support and direction to the operation of the Courts. Its areas of responsibility include: planning, direction, and policy; personnel services; financial services; system design; facility utilization and design; implementation and evaluation; equipment and supplies; legal research affecting Courts; legal forms design and control; and, French language services.

During the past year, considerable staff time was required to plan and direct the renovation of the old Law Courts and Land Titles buildings, and the relocation of the Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench in the new Law Courts. Renovations to the Thompson Courts and construction of new court facilities in Selkirk were two other projects. 1985 was the 150th anniversary of the Provincial Court in Manitoba. Ceremonies and a plaque on permanent display in the lobby of the new Law Courts building marked this event.

The first phase of the Law Courts Building project was completed in the summer of 1985. The new Law Courts building now temporarily houses the Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench. The renovation of the old Law Courts building and the neighbouring Land Titles building is underway. The second phase includes the construction of a covered walkway between the old Law Courts and Land Titles, in addition to renovation of the structures to provide courtrooms, judges chambers, and interview rooms. The benefits of a central Law Courts complex include: greater convenience for the public and the legal profession because of the centralization of courtrooms; enhanced security for staff, the judiciary and the public; increased flexibility in coordinating and staffing courtrooms; and better access to courtroom activity for the public through an automated information system. The renovation project is expected to be completed in fall of 1987.

Court Services Administration also oversees the operations of Sheriff's Services, Court Reporters, Court Communicators, the Maintenance Enforcement Program, and the Legal Library Services.

Sheriff's Services

The Sheriff's Office is responsible for many duties on both the civil and criminal sides of the court process. Among the civil duties are: serving (delivering) court documents for all government Departments including Legal Aid and Maintenance Enforcement; enforcing Queen's Bench court orders such as Writs of Execution and court-ordered evictions where a landlord has exhausted all other legal means for removal and possession; conducting investigations to both locate defaulting spouses under the Family Maintenance Enforcement Act and determine their ability to pay.

Criminal duties include: service of subpoenas to witnesses in criminal courts; summoning and assembling jury panels for assizes and jury supervision/management during trials; maintaining security and order in all courts throughout the province; and, prisoner escort. In recent years prisoner escort has become a major part of the Sheriff's workload. Persons in custody, including federal penitentiary inmates, are escorted from lock-ups and institutions to all court appearances and returned. Custody escorts also include patients committed to institutions under The Mental Health Act.

The Chief Sheriff, reporting to the Director of Court Services, is located in Winnipeg. Sheriffs function as area managers in Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson. Approximately 80 Sheriff's Officers carry out daily field and courtroom duties.

Court Reporters

Court Reporters are responsible for providing a verbatim record of the evidence and proceedings in civil and criminal trials. They cover cases in Court of Queen's Bench and Provincial Court. They do not cover the Court of Appeal, traffic cases, or cases heard by a limited jurisdiction magistrate. They are also required to provide for a fee typed transcripts of court proceedings when requested by judges, lawyers, or members of the public.

The Chief Court Reporter is in charge of the branch, with two senior court reporters to assist with scheduling and supervision. There are 39 court reporters in Winnipeg, and 14 in various locations in the rest of the province, as well as a support staff of one.

Court Communicators

The responsibility of the court communicators is to assist native people in developing a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges, and obligations in relation to the criminal justice system. The court communicator's role is to explain the court process, the nature of the charges involved, the possible outcomes of a court case, and to provide assistance in obtaining a lawyer. If a native person requires assistance in filling out applications for Legal Aid or other benefits, the court communicator will assist in that process as well.

There are ten court communicators in Manitoba, under the direction of a Chief Court Communicator in Winnipeg. They are located throughout the province, in Fort Alexander, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, and Grand Rapids as well as in Winnipeg. They travel to various locations within their area as required. The program is jointly funded by the provincial and federal governments.

Court communicators are chosen on the basis of a thorough knowledge of native culture, and the ability to speak native languages. Most of their work is done outside the courtroom, consulting with clients and their families, contacting clients' lawyers, and performing other duties as required. They also attend court to provide guidance and support. Communicators have no formal legal training, and do not give legal advice. They are allowed to appear for an accused who has a valid reason for being unable to speak in court, and who is not represented by a lawyer. The communicator can provide the court with information about the accused, and the circumstances surrounding the offence which might mitigate the accused's guilt.

Maintenance Enforcement

The Maintenance Enforcement Program is responsible for monitoring and enforcing all court orders stipulating maintenance payments. Court orders are automatically forwarded to the Program for enrollment. Once enrolled, the orders or "accounts" as they are called are automatically monitored by the Program's computer. The account record reveals missed payments or defaults, and initiates enforcement action as required. Enforcement action may take the form of a summons or of a garnishing order; seizure of personal property; registration of the default arrears in Land Titles; or the appointment of a receiver to ensure payment of maintenance.

The Program is province-wide in scope. In rural areas, enforcement is the responsibility of the rural courts (both Provincial Court and Queen's Bench). This allows matters to be handled in the payer's home area. In Winnipeg, the Program Manager oversees a staff of 14, including Family Maintenance investigators, computer operators, an Accounts Officer, and administrative support.

An important aspect of the Program is its ability to locate people who default on maintenance payments. Two investigators are attached to the Program from the Sheriff's Office. The Family Maintenance Act provides the necessary statutory authority to compel government departments or agencies, employers, agencies and private parties to disclose information regarding the whereabouts of maintenance defaultors. Changes to federal legislation passed in January, 1986, giving programs such as Maintenance Enforcement access to federal data banks, will greatly enhance the Program's locate capabilities when they come into effect.

In the calendar year 1985, Maintenance Enforcement received over $11.6 million in maintenance payments, which was then forwarded directly to the appropriate recipient. Of this amount, nearly $1 million was returned to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs.

Manitoba was the first province to develop a Maintenance Enforcement Program utilizing progressive legislation, computerized monitoring, and an administrative enforcement system. It has been used as a model by other provinces when developing their own programs.

Legal Library Services

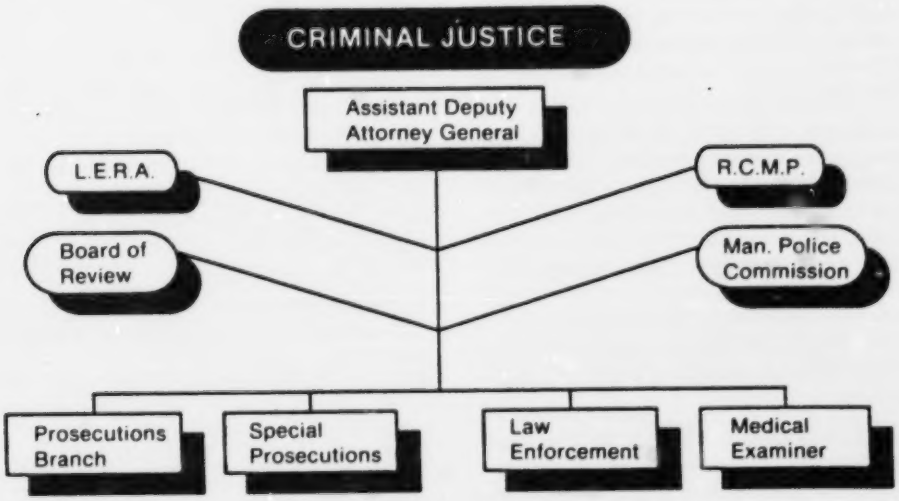
A unified library service, merging the resources of the Law Society and Attorney General, was created in February, 1986 under the direction of the Manager, Legal Library Services. This new program should provide better access to the libraries for the judiciary, private and crown lawyers and the public. Library materials are being catalogued and the implementation of an automated system is under discussion.

Legal Library Services is responsible for the administration of the Great Library, the department library in the Woodsworth Building, several judges' libraries, and the libraries in the Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon Court Houses.

Criminal Justice

This division provides prosecution and law enforcement services for the administration of justice in the province. It also ensures the proper investigation of all violent or unexplained deaths within Manitoba. Special boards and agencies operating within the division provide for the review and monitoring of laws and law enforcement policies and practices, in addition to the orderly review of individuals detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants.

Innovative programs to serve the needs of victims of crime and other non-offenders involved in the criminal justice process have been initiated and developed in the division. The Victim/Witness Assistance program, which provides information and assistance to both victims of crime and those persons called to serve as witnesses, is one of the programs which come under the administration of Criminal Justice. Two pilot projects begun in 1985/86 are the videotaping of initial interviews of child abuse victims, and the victim impact statement project.



Criminal Prosecutions

This branch provides for the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba, including the prosecution of provincial, Criminal Code, and some federal offences, young offenders prosecutions under the Young Offenders Act (Canada), and special prosecutions related to particularly intricate cases involving commercial fraud or other serious matters.

The Director of Criminal Prosecutions supervises 53 other lawyers and support staff. Personnel are based in several Winnipeg locations, as well as in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson. There are various court circuits which operate out of each area. Crown prosecutors are assigned on a rotation basis to the various circuits, and travel with the court to the different centres along the route. A group of three lawyers handles the special prosecution cases.

Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Branch ensures the delivery of policing and law enforcement services within the province. The branch monitors and coordinates all services under its direction, deals with the RCMP in both its contract policing and federal policing roles, deals with non-RCMP municipal forces (principally Winnipeg and Brandon), supervises the licensing of private investigators and security guards, controls the licensing of firearms, conducts investigations for government departments and deals with all matters related to the provision of law enforcement services in Manitoba.

Under the supervision of a Director, Law Enforcement has a staff of nine, excluding the RCMP. It utilizes the largest portion of financial resources in the Department, with the RCMP contract representing almost 40% of the Department's annual budget.

The **Firearms Control** unit has been in operation since 1979. It controls the sales, distribution and use of firearms within the province. It issues firearm acquisition certificates, firearm business licences, and approves shooting ranges. It also arranges for testing of armed security guards. All courts where guns are seized use Firearms Control as a repository for confiscated weapons. Prohibited weapons are melted down, while hunting-type guns are re-circulated through auctions or other methods. The unit is cost-shared with the Federal Government.

All persons wishing to be registered as **Security Guards** or **Private Investigators** in Manitoba must be licensed through Law Enforcement. The background of applicants is investigated, and requests are turned down if an adverse police record exists, or if a refusal is deemed to be in the public interest. All successful applicants must be bonded.

Provincial policing in Manitoba is provided by the **RCMP** in accordance with an agreement between the Province and the Federal Government. The RCMP provides police services including enforcing all laws, and working on crime prevention policies and practices in all rural municipalities, towns, villages, reserves, and local government districts which do not have their own municipal police. The Director of Law Enforcement monitors all services provided, and makes recommendations regarding staffing, equipment, and policies.

There are 73 rural and 22 municipal detachments of RCMP throughout Manitoba, with 597 officers. In 1985/86, the Province paid 60% of the costs of maintaining the RCMP, and the Federal Government paid 40%. By the end of the current contract in 1991, the Province will have assumed 70% of the costs. The Department's share of the annual costs is currently over $28 million.

A program of training native constables under RCMP control is currently active in Manitoba. There are now 30 special Indian constables in the province. The special constables undergo 17 weeks of training at RCMP headquarters in Regina, where the regular training period is 25 weeks. The Federal Government pays 46% of the costs for this program, with the Province paying the remaining 54%. There are also 68 federally funded Band Constables serving 42 reserves.

Law Enforcement employs one full-time Research Analyst. Projects undertaken in the period of this report include reviews of Firearms Control, Private Investigations, the Manitoba Police Commission, auxiliary policing, justice in the north, and community based policing.

Chief Medical Examiner

The Chief Medical Examiner's Office is a quasi-judicial operation which functions under the authority of The Fatality Inquiries Act. It provides for the proper and efficient investigation of all violent, unexplained, unexpected, and suspicious deaths within Manitoba. The investigation includes an examination of the scene, a thorough post-mortem examination including autopsy when required, and certification of cause and manner of death. The complexity and sophistication of these procedures vary in each situation.

Inquests are called by an ad hoc committee when required. The purpose of an inquest is to make recommendations that will contribute to the safety and benefit of others from the circumstances surrounding a death. An inquest can also be ordered to determine intent, fault, or safety violations; to absolve a person, a company or an institution; to make a public record; to clear the air; or, to satisfy public demand.

The Office has an important role in forensic pathology for educational, statistical and research purposes. It also provides a broad range of health services such as grief counselling, supportive nursing care, family needs assessment, and working to increase public awareness of the organ donor program.

The Chief Medical Examiner is assisted by a staff of five, including two full-time Medical Examiner's Investigators. Other physicians in the province may be appointed by the Chief Medical Examiner to function as Medical Examiners. There are currently 76 Medical Examiners in Manitoba, 14 of whom are geographically located in the City of Winnipeg. They have full authority under the jurisdiction of The Fatality Inquiries Act, which allows them to order autopsies without the consent of the next-of-kin and recommend inquests as necessary. The Office investigates approximately 2,500 deaths each year, and performs 1,400 autopsies.

A computerized central record of all cases provides the public with access to information on autopsies and inquests. A 24-hour answering service receives requests, and a toll-free line is also available. Certain records are available to the public for a fee, and to relatives of the deceased and other government departments upon request.

With the addition of two Medical Examiner's Investigators to the staff in 1984, approximately 1,600 people have received grief counselling services. There has been an increase in public awareness of the services of the Office, and the dissemination of medical-legal information. Demand in this area is expected to increase.

Victim/Witness Assistance

The Victim/Witness Assistance program provides a support service to people who have become the victims of crime and those who are subpoenaed to serve as witnesses. Most people involved in the program are experiencing their first encounter with the justice system, and often feel lost and confused in an unfamiliar court process. Staff consists of a Coordinator, a Witness Worker, and many volunteers. An advisory board provides support and direction.

Victim Services are also provided by the Winnipeg Police Department, with police officers supplying information regarding the progress of the case investigation, and the recovery and return of any stolen property. Police will also refer victims to the appropriate community agency for counselling services, legal advice, and health care as required.

Witness Services are provided through a reception centre in the Provincial Court building at 373 Broadway. The reception centre is staffed by one full-time Witness Worker, and by volunteers who have been familiarized with the criminal justice system. Staff at the centre advise witnesses of court procedures and appearance times, notify them of cancellations, provide interpreters when necessary, and answer any other questions.

A brochure outlining the program's features is sent out with every subpoena issued in Manitoba. The brochure provides basic information in both French and English, and gives a toll-free number to call for answers to questions. The Reception Centre receives over 1,000 calls per month. Most are general inquiries, but over 200 per month require follow-up.

A Victim/Witness Assistance branch office was recently opened in Brandon, staffed by volunteers.

Videotaping Interviews with Child Abuse Victims

This pilot project, announced by the Attorney General on November 1, 1985, is intended to reduce the stress placed upon the victims of child sexual abuse (often very young children) by videotaping the original investigative interviews. It is hoped this will eliminate the need for repeated questioning of the victim by police, social workers, medical staff, therapists, Crown attorneys, and other participants in the case. Each would be able to gain information and form opinions from the taped interview without having the child go through the entire disclosure again.

The project, operating with joint provincial and federal funding, is being implemented in the Winnipeg and Dauphin areas. These centres were chosen because of their established child abuse units, and the availability of expertise to undertake the task. A Coordinator began work in March 1986, based in Winnipeg. Actual videotaping is expected to begin in July 1986. Police investigators will conduct the interviews in Winnipeg; RCMP and social workers in Dauphin.

At present the Coordinator and the committee responsible for the project are establishing procedures on matters such as what consent forms are needed, and how the tapes are going to be used. Orientation seminars are planned to help standardize the questions which will be asked.

A Department of Justice employee will be joining the project in August 1986 to assist in evaluating and assessing the goals and progress of the program. At this time there is no definite idea of how many children will be videotaped during the project, or what the attitude of the parents of potential interview subjects will be.

Under present legislation, the use of videotapes in criminal court is prohibited all across Canada. Until legislation is changed to allow tapes to be shown as evidence in court, it will still be necessary for the victims to testify.

Victim Impact Statements

A second project announced by the Attorney General in November, 1985, this program provides for a Victim Impact Worker, under the supervision of the Victim/Witness Advisory Board, to interview the victims of certain crimes, including sexual assault, aggravated assault, assault causing bodily harm, assault with a weapon and non-commercial robbery. The worker will then prepare a victim impact statement describing the effects of the crime upon the victim. The statement will be provided to the Crown attorney, defence counsel, and the judge prior to the sentencing of the convicted offender.

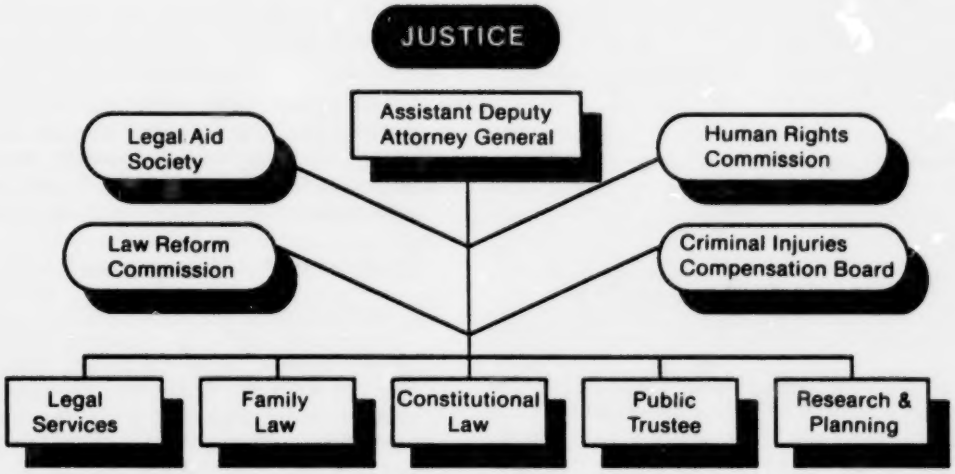
For the purposes of the pilot project, also jointly funded by the Province and the Federal Government, only cases involving adult offenders and victims over the age of 14 are to be included. The project will be limited to Winnipeg Police Districts 1, 3, and 6, with the remaining three districts functioning as a control group.

Interviewing of victims began in mid-February 1986, with 27 interviews taking place by March 31. An evaluator from the Department of Justice will begin an evaluation of the project in June 1986. The project is expected to establish a recognized procedure for providing information to the court on the effects of a crime on the victim. It will give the victim a true sense of participating in the court process, and will help victims in general to see that their input is desirable and useful. The success of the project will provide a sound model for the expansion of the concept to include other offences and the remainder of Manitoba.

Justice

The Justice Division is responsible for legal services and policy in non-criminal matters. It provides a full range of legal services to the Government of Manitoba and its departments and agencies, which includes the provision of legal advice and the carrying out of litigation on behalf of the Government. The Assistant Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Division is involved in policy development and planning, and in legislative development. The Assistant Deputy Attorney General also coordinates the Departments articling students program, and various special projects.

The reorganization of the Department resulted in a new structure for this division. Family Law, formerly a subdivision of Civil Litigation, now exists as a separate unit. Civil Litigation has been reorganized as Legal Services, reflecting its mandate to provide legal advice and direction, in addition to handling litigation on behalf of the Province. A Research, Planning and Evaluation branch was added, as well as a Constitutional Law unit. All changes were accomplished by reallocating existing resources.



Legal Services

The Legal Services Branch functions as the law firm to the government. It provides legal advice to all governmental departments, boards, and commissions, except those which retain their own counsel. Matters concerning Family Law and Constitutional Law are handled by separate branches, with the cooperation of Legal Services in areas which overlap.

The legal services provided by the 25 lawyers in the branch range from the conduct of litigation to providing legal advice and opinions, and preparing contracts and other documents. Outside counsel is retained in situations where a conflict of interest would otherwise arise, or where the expertise required is so specialized in nature that it is not economically efficient to develop it within the branch.

Through the recently created Regulations Unit, the branch will provide a new service intended to complement and supplement the work of the Legislative Counsel with respect to regulations. The unit of three lawyers is responsible for reviewing current regulations in preparation for translation into French, and for assisting client departments in the preparation and drafting of regulations. Final approval of form rests with Legislative Counsel. Since March 1986, the unit has been located with the Legislation and Legal Translation Division.

Family Law

Family Law, formerly part of Civil Litigation, began functioning as a separate branch in June, 1985. The branch develops, implements, and promotes family law policy, programs, and legislation, in addition to evaluating programs and procedures affecting family law. It works with the Family Division of the Court of

Queen's Bench, and with other Government Departments, particularly Community Services in its Family Conciliation program. Areas of responsibility include: all legislation relating to family law, such as marital property, child welfare, and family maintenance; litigation in the areas of maintenance enforcement and child protection; and assistance in the laying of charges of child abduction.

The branch is also involved with family law on the Federal/Provincial level. For example, it participated in the formulation of the new Divorce Act 1985 (Canada), and the new Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act (Canada). In addition, Family Law participates in the on-going Federal/Provincial Committee on Enforcement. The Director of the branch is Chairperson of a Federal/Provincial Committee to develop a network for locating and returning children who have been abducted by a non-custodial parent. Contacts have been made in the United States to begin setting up a Canadian/American network.

The branch is active in increasing the public's understanding of family law issues. A booklet entitled "Family Law in Manitoba, 1985" was prepared by Family Law and is available in both English and French. In addition, the branch provides speakers for radio information shows, television, the Bar Admission Course, and the Faculty of Law, as well as for private organizations.

In addition to the Director, there are three lawyers and three support staff in the Branch. Two of the Department's nine articling students are assigned to the branch on a rotating basis. The students' main responsibility is representing recipients of maintenance on the enforcement docket before the Master or Provincial Court.

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law unit was set up in August 1985, partly in response to the Supreme Court's decision on language rights under the Constitution. Staff consists of a Director, a Research Director, and three lawyers. The unit is responsible for matters relating to constitutional law in both civil and criminal cases. It handles cases and appeals dealing with all matters of constitutional law, including the recent court application by prisoners at Stony Mountain Penitentiary to obtain the right to vote in provincial elections.

The branch conducts constitutional litigation and on request provides opinions on constitutional matters to Legal Services lawyers. Constitutional Law is responsible for constitutional reform and aboriginal rights as these come under the obligations laid out in the Charter of Rights.

Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee was established in 1973. It functions within the Department under the provisions of The Public Trustee Act, with its own in-house lawyers, accountants, and inspectors. It produces an Annual Report detailing its yearly activities. The Office is divided into the Mental Health, Deceased Estates and Trust, Legal, Accounting, and Administrative areas. Each division has a director, who reports to the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee acts to preserve and protect the estates and interests of those persons who are incapable of managing their own property. Persons who have no one to represent them in the management of their affairs, persons who have died leaving no traceable heirs, minors who have had the Public Trustee appointed as their legal guardian, and mentally disordered persons can have their affairs administered by the Office of the Public Trustee.

The Office has approximately 7000 files on record, of which 5400 are active. As of March 31, 1986, $78.7 million was being held in trust by the office. The demand for services of the Public Trustee is increasing rapidly.

Research, Planning and Evaluation

This branch was created in May 1985 to provide a research and planning capability for the Department. The branch conducts and coordinates all social research on behalf of the Department, and is also responsible for developing and coordinating the departmental planning process.

Examples of projects completed during the period of this report are an evaluation of the University of Manitoba Law Centre, a study of the implications of the Young Offenders Act (Canada) in Manitoba, an assessment of the Manitoba Police Commission, an assessment of the extent of use of the Language Bank by the Department, a study to gather baseline data on alcohol-related driving convictions in Manitoba, and a key indicator report on the Department. The branch was also actively involved in beginning the program of videotaping initial interviews with victims of child sexual abuse, and the use of victim impact statements.

Some of the projects currently underway include a study of procedures and costs related to Youth Escort, an evaluation of the Victim-Offender Mediation Service provided by the Mennonite Central Committee, a study examining the feasibility of an expanded Unified Family Court, and a study examining the potential demand for enforcement of access orders.

Legislation and Legal Translation

This Division is responsible for the drafting of all legislation, and the translation of all Provincial Statutes and Regulations into French. It consists of two branches, Legislative Drafting and Legal Translation, headed by the Legislative Counsel who is an Assistant Deputy Attorney General. The operating budget is $1 million for a staff of 23.

The Legal Translation branch was formerly attached to the Department of Culture, Heritage, and Recreation. It was transferred to the Attorney General's Department to facilitate cooperative interaction between the Legislative Drafting Branch and the Legal Translation staff.

Legislative Counsel

This Branch is responsible for providing legal advice to all departments of Government on the drafting of statues. The legislative drafters provide drafting services to government departments and agencies, as well as to private members of the Legislature. They ensure that the Acts of the province are up-to-date through the periodic review of the continuing consolidation of statutes. In addition, the Legislative Counsel and Deputy Legislative Counsel are the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly and the Deputy Law Officer respectively.

Although current staffing arrangements do not allow for simultaneous drafting of Bills in French and English, this is an objective of the division. It would facilitate drafting by eliminating the delay caused by waiting for a translation to be prepared. All Acts of the Manitoba Legislature which received royal assent after June 13, 1985 have been enacted in both French and English.

Legal Translation

The Legal Translation Branch is responsible for providing a French-language equivalent to all Acts to be continued in force in the Province. Since June 13, 1985, all Statutes have been prepared in both French and English. The branch is also responsible for the translation of the Statutes, some Regulations of the Province, and the rules of courts.

Work is well advanced on the translation of the Statutes and arrangements will be concluded early in fiscal year 1986-87 for the translation of the Regulations. The Supreme Court of Canada has given temporary validity to December 31, 1988, to the Acts constituting the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba and the Regulations made pursuant to those Acts. Once those Acts are ready for presentation to the Legislative Assembly and the Regulations re-made, translation of the private Acts and municipal Acts of the Province will start.

Property Rights

Under the direction of the Registrar-General, this division provides for the registration of interests in Real Property (Land Titles) and other property (Personal Property Registry). It also provides the means for searching registration for both kinds of property throughout the province.

Land Titles

The Registrar-General's office is located in Winnipeg. He is the senior official and senior lawyer of the Manitoba Land Titles System. He deals with all amending legislation and regulations to The Real Property Act and related Acts, makes and enforces all rules of practice, and exercises general supervision over all district land titles offices. The district land titles offices are located in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Morden, Neepawa, and Dauphin.

Each district office is headed by a lawyer called a district registrar. The Winnipeg Land Titles Office employs four deputy registrars who are also lawyers. All offices other than Neepawa employ paralegal personnel as assistant district registrars. The Winnipeg office has a senior accountant with two assistants. All other offices have one accountant on staff.

The Surveys section, which performs plan registrations and surveys for subdivisions, condominiums and rights of way, is located in Winnipeg. This section is headed by the Examiner of Surveys who also has a deputy examiner of surveys. Both of these officers are Manitoba land surveyors.

The Land Titles Office registers transfers of title when any piece of real property changes hands. Information on encumbrances on real property, such as mortgages, liens, caveats, or other restrictions, are also registered here.

Operating with a budget of less than $5 million, Land Titles brought in a total of $10 million in revenue in 1985-86. Approximately 80% of the revenues came from the Winnipeg operation. Seventy-five per cent of all registrations are made in Winnipeg. An increasing source of revenue is the registration of oil leases, especially in the Brandon/Virden area.

The first centennial of operation in Manitoba was celebrated on May 2, 1985. Other major events of the year included the transfer of all registrations north of the 53rd parallel from the Neepawa office to Portage la Prairie, the closing down of the land titles office in Boissevain, and the continuing automation of records.

Automation of the General Registry in Winnipeg was completed in April 1985. The entire land titles system is scheduled to be computerized, with certificates of title and related documents slated for the second phase of automation expected to be completed by 1991.

When computerization is complete, all offices in the province will be fully automated, with available access to a central listing of every registration in the province. Registration of titles will continue to be done in each rural office.

Personal Property

A Registrar and 19 clerks staff this branch, providing a central registry for the recording of interests in property other than real property. Virtually any item can be registered as long as there is a financial obligation attached, with cars being the most common item. The recording of property makes it possible for a person planning to buy an item to check first with the Registry to ensure there are no outstanding liens or other restrictions against it before making the purchase.

The Registry handles approximately 300,000 transactions a year on its fully automated system. A fee of $10.00 is charged for each registration, which is valid for three years. All records are current as of the close of the business day; i.e. all registrations received on any business day will be entered into the computer on that same day.

In addition to the registrations, 100,000 lien checks and inquiries are performed each year. The cost of a verbal search is $2.00, for a printed copy of the search, $7.00.

A special payment set-up is available for heavy users, such as banks, credit unions, and law firms. Four telephone operators staff the phone all day to answer inquiries. The fees for the inquiries are taken from a special payment-in-advance fund set up by the institution with the Registry.

The branch took in over $1.6 million in revenue in 1985-86. This amounted to a surplus of almost $1 million after expenditures. The Registry is currently looking at submissions and recommendations for amending The Personal Property Security Act. One of the proposed amendments is to offer a variable term of registration, as opposed to the currently automatic three-year duration.

Boards and Commissions

Various boards and commissions receive funding and support from the Attorney General, while at the same time operating independently. With the exception of the Board of Review, each produces its own annual report, which may be consulted for further details.

Board of Review

The Board was established under Section 547 of the Criminal Code of Canada to review the cases of persons found unfit to stand trial, or found not guilty by reason of insanity, who are being detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. The Board consists of five persons, under the direction of a chairperson, and meets on a regular basis to review reports from doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, and families of those under review. The Board meets personally with each person being detained at least once a year. If a person is declared fit to stand trial after a period of treatment, the Board will recommend return to the court system. Counsel to the Board is located with the Constitutional Law branch of the Department.

Twenty-nine persons were being detained as of March 31, 1986, 26 male and three female, for offences including murder, assault causing bodily harm and sexual assault. Twenty-one were found not guilty by reason of insanity, and eight were found unfit to stand trial. Thirteen were detained at the Selkirk Mental Health Centre; two at Stony Mountain Penitentiary; one at the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon; four at Headingly Correctional Institution; one at Brandon Mental Health Centre; one at the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Abbotsford, B.C.; two in care homes; and five were living outside of institutions under supervision.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Any person who is an innocent victim of crime and sustains an injury, or who is injured or killed while attempting to arrest any person, preserve the peace, or assist a police officer, may file a claim with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Board will also provide benefits to a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent of someone injured in the above circumstances. Compensation can include funeral expenses, maintenance of dependents, or wage benefits for the injured person.

Staff currently comprises a Registrar, an Assistant to the Registrar, and a secretary for support services. The Workers Compensation Board of Commissioners establishes policies and criteria for the operations of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, and support services are provided by the Finance/Accounting, Medical Services and Vocational Rehabilitation Services Departments of the Workers Compensation Board.

Approximately 300 claims for compensation are received each year. Over a million dollars is paid out annually in benefits. An appeal process was established in 1984, but only a small number of initial decisions were appealed in 1985-86. The volume of inquiries is increasing as more people are made aware of the program through victim services, local police, and other sources.

Human Rights Commission

The Commission receives, investigates, and attempts to resolve complaints of unlawful discrimination. It also develops and conducts educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. It works to promote understanding of the civil and legal rights of Manitobans, and to further the principle of equality of opportunity in the exercise of those rights. The Commission approves special programs designed to promote the socio-economic welfare and equality of disadvantaged persons who have been traditionally denied access to training, education, job experience or other opportunities.

A Board of 13 Commissioners, appointed for three-year terms, meets on a monthly basis to discuss policy, activities and the disposition of cases. A staff of 23 in offices in Winnipeg, The Pas and a new location in Brandon, receive approximately 5,400 intake contacts per year. Of these, approximately 400 are investigated as formal complaints. Only 20 cases per year are referred to a public hearing by a Board of Adjudication. The remainder are dismissed or resolved through voluntary conciliation.

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Set up under the authority of The Law Enforcement Review Act of August 1983, the Agency came into force in February 1985. Functioning with a full-time Commissioner, a Registrar and a Board of 12 appointees, it receives and investigates public complaints against all municipal-appointed police officers (non-RCMP). It adjudicates and attempts to resolve complaints which are determined to be valid, as well as rejecting complaints which were found to be invalid or outside of the Agency's jurisdiction.

During the period of this report, the Agency received 152 citizens' representations. Fifty-six cases were re-

jected because they were time-expired or not within the jurisdiction of the Agency. Of the 96 cases accepted for investigation, 28 were rejected because they were considered to be frivolous or vexatious, and 33 were withdrawn by complainants. Twenty-nine cases were disposed of by way of an informal resolution. Only three have undergone a formal hearing by The Law Enforcement Review Board, and the remaining cases were carried on to the new year. During the period there has been no finding against any respondent officer of having committed a disciplinary default.

Law Reform Commission

The Commission makes inquiries into, and considers any matter relating to, law in Manitoba with a view to making recommendations for the improvement, modernization and uniformity of law. It ensures that the administration of justice is improved through the removal of outdated and inconsistent laws, and the development of new approaches and new concepts responsible to the changing needs of society. It institutes and directs research, including studies and research relating to the laws and legal systems and institutions of other jurisdictions in Canada, with a view to making recommendations to the Attorney General for the general reform and improvement of law in Manitoba.

Five commissioners, including a chairperson, provide direction to the permanent staff of Director of Legal Research, two full-time and one half-time Legal Research Officers, and one full-time Secretary.

Five formal reports and one informal report were produced during the 1985-86 period. Projects included reviews of The Human Tissue Act, The Testators Family Maintenance Act, and The Married Women's Property Act.

Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba

Legal Aid, jointly funded by the federal and provincial governments, provides legal services to individuals, groups, and organizations who could not otherwise afford the services of a lawyer. It provides representation in all serious criminal and most civil matters. It also has an outreach program which includes working with senior citizens, youth, low income groups, and other organizations.

The staff of 90, including 30 full-time lawyers, operates from 10 offices throughout Manitoba. There are five offices in Winnipeg, including an office at the University of Manitoba, an advice office in Selkirk, and community law centres in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. A Board of Directors sets policy and hears appeals of those who have been turned down in their requests for legal assistance. Legal Aid also maintains a panel of approximately 800 private lawyers who take on legal aid cases.

During the year ending March 31, 1986, approximately 64,000 Manitobans used Legal Aid services. 20,300 obtained formal representation (13,700 in criminal and youth matters, and 6,600 in civil matters); 19,400 obtained information and advice; and 24,400 were assisted by duty counsel. Private lawyers handled 70 per cent of the formal representation, with staff handling the remainder. Well over half of the people who received formal representation were recipients of social assistance, or had incomes which would have made them eligible for social assistance.

The Board of Directors considered 301 refusal appeals, which resulted in 80 people being granted certificates; 198 taxation appeals were considered, with 147 being granted some increase over the original taxation.

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, instituted under the provisions of the Provincial Police Act, is an independent researching, standardizing, and coordinating body that works to promote the prevention of crime, the efficiency of police services, and police/community relations in the province. It handles inquiries and considers appeals from disciplinary procedures within the non-RCMP municipal police force.

The Commission, which usually meets monthly, has six persons on its executive, in addition to a chairperson. It hears appeals of decisions from other police commissions. The majority of complaints are first-time complaints and are referred to local police. The Commission hears only appeals.

As part of the (Manitoba) Crime Prevention Committee, the Commission stocks a variety of pamphlets and booklets on a number of crime prevention programs which are made available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies, and other interested groups.

Publications currently available include: Tips to Stop Shoplifting, Neighbourhood Watch, Business Security, Rural Crime Prevention, Marine Security, Operation Provident, Home Security, Operation Identification, Woman Alone, Protection for Senior Citizens, Fraudulent Cheque Protection, Don't Run Away, Auto Theft Prevention, and Officer Ollie's colouring book. The newest booklet, "Officer Ollie Explains the Facts," was published in the spring of 1985 and made available for use by police in schools. The booklet covers the subject of alcohol and drug abuse and is intended for older elementary and junior high students.

Appendix I

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Beausejour
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Killarney
Minnedosa
Portage la Prairie
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson

Appendix II

Centres where Provincial Court sits in Manitoba

Winnipeg
- 373 Broadway
- Public Safety Building
- St. Boniface Public Safety Building
- 207 Donald
- Fort Osborne Complex

Amaranth
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bloodvein
Boissevain
Brandon
Brochet
Carman
Churchill
Cranberry Portage
Cross Lake
Dauphin
Easterville
Emerson
Fisher Branch
Flin Flon
Garden Hill
Gillam
Gladstone
Gods Lake Narrows
Grand Rapids
Gypsumville
Killarney
Lac du Bonnet
Leaf Rapids
Little Grand Rapids
Lundar
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Moose Lake
Morden
Morris
Neepawa
Nelson House
Norway House
Oxford House
Pauingassi
Pine Falls
Poplar River
Portage la Prairie
Pukatawagan
Roblin
Roseau
Rossburn
Russell
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Shamattawa
Snow Lake
Souris
South Indian Lake
Split Lake
Stonewall
Swan River
Teulon
The Pas
Thompson
Treherne
Virden
Wabowden

Appendix III

Acts Administered by the Attorney General

The Attorney General's Act
The Child and Family Services Act
The Condominium Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Corrections on Certain Certificates of Title Act
The Corrections Act, Part II
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act
The Crown Attorney's Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Escheats Act
The Executive Government Organization Act (Subsection 12(2) only, as Keeper of the Great Seal)
The Expropriation Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Freedom of Information Act
The Hudson's Bay Co. Land Register Act
The Human Rights Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Canada-United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Jury Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
The Manitoba Volunteer Reserve Act
The Mental Health Act, Part IV
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Provincial Police Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Real Property Act
The Registry Act
The Regulations Act
The Sheriffs Act
The Special Survey Act
The Inter Provincial Subpoena Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Surveys Act, Part I
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniformity of Legislation Act, Commissioners on The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Act
(where reference is made to Attorney General)
The Vacant Property Act

Appendix IV

The following is a listing of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards and agencies reporting to the Attorney General. If the office you want is not listed here, please contact:

Citizens Inquiry Service
Government of Manitoba
945-3744

Attorney General's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3728

Administration & Finance
9th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2878

Chief Medical Examiner
770 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg
R3E 0W3
945-2048

Constitutional Law
4th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0679

Court of Queen's Bench
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3026

Court Reporters
4th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2097

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
101-696 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3G 0M6
774-3565

Crown Attorneys
6th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2852

Deputy Attorney General's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-3729

Board of Review
4th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-4438

Community Legal Education Ass'n
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3126

Court of Appeal
408 York Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0V8
945-2647

Court Communicators
2nd Flr.-254 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg
R3C 2Y4
945-0621

Courts Division
2nd Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2084

Criminal Justice Division
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0220

Family Law Branch
4th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0268

Appendix IV

Firearms Control
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-4379

Justice Division
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2881

Law Enforcement Branch
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Law Reform Commission
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Services
6th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2832

Liquor Control Commission
1555 Buffalo Place
Winnipeg
R3T 1L9
284-2501

Manitoba Police Commission
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2825

Personnel
9th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3204

Provincial Court
373 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0T9
945-4504

Human Rights Commission
1007-330 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3E9
945-3007

Land Titles
LL-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
Registration 945-2244
Surveys 945-2285

Law Enforcement Review Agency
12th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-8667

Legal Aid Services Society
402-294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 0B9
947-6501

Legislative Counsel
3rd Flr.-444 St. Mary Avenue
Winnipeg
R3C 3T1
945-4203

Maintenance Enforcement Program
2nd Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-7133

Personal Property Registry
15th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-3123

Property Rights Division
4th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2243

The Public Trustee
7th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2700

Appendix IV

Sheriff's Services
2nd Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-2107

Victim Impact Statement Project
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-0899

Victim/Witness Assistance Program
3rd Flr.-373 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 0T9
945-2303

Videotaping Project-Child Sexual Abuse
5th Flr.-405 Broadway
Winnipeg
R3C 3L6
945-1720

Financial Report

Expenditures 1985/86

Appropriation	Actual	1985/86 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	See Explanation No.
(1) 04-1 Administration and Finance					
(a) Minister's Salary	9.1	9.8	(0.7)	-7.14%	
(b) Executives					
Salaries	247.6	262.9	(15.3)	-5.82%	
Other Expenditures	78.7	44.0	34.7	78.86%	1
	326.3	306.9	19.4	6.32%	
(c) Research & Planning					
Salaries	190.9	194.7	(3.8)	-1.95%	
Other Expenditures	136.2	145.1	(8.9)	-6.13%	
	327.1	339.8	-12.7	-3.74%	
(d) Admin					
Salaries	423.9	442.4	(18.5)	-4.18%	
Other Expenditures	99.1	99.9	(0.8)	-0.80%	
	523	524.3	-19.3	-3.56%	
(e) Personnel					
Salaries	194.7	181.9	12.8	7.04%	
Other Expenditures	20.5	24.0	(3.5)	-14.58%	
	215.2	205.9	9.3	4.52%	
(f) Computer Services					
Salaries	295.1	306.7	(11.6)	-3.78%	
Other Expenditures	345.2	478.8	(133.6)	-27.90%	
	640.3	785.5	-145.2	-18.49%	
(g) Communication					
Salaries	36.5	38.3	(1.8)	-4.70%	
Other Expenditures	9.8	42.7	(32.9)	-77.05%	2
Total 04-01	46.3	81	-34.7	-42.84%	
	2,087.3	2,271.2	(183.9)	-8.10%	

1 04-1B-2 Admin.and Finance — Executive Support - Other Expenses $34.0
Various Federal/Provincial matters made attendance at a number of conferences necessary.

2 04-1G-2 Communications — Other Expenses $(32.9)
A 5-month vacancy in the position of Communications Officer resulted in less activity than was planned.

Expenditures 1985/86

Appropriation	Actual	1985/86 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	See Explanation No.
(2) 04-2 Criminal Justice					
(a) Criminal Prosec.					
Salaries	3,255.4	3,180.0	75.4	2.37%	
Other Expenditures	1,140.8	845.6	295.2	34.91%	3
	4,396.2	4,025.6	370.6	9.21%	
(b) Fatality Inquiries					
Salaries	127.9	124.1	3.8	3.06%	
Other Expenditures	635.6	654.6	(19.0)	-2.90%	
	763.5	778.7	-15.2	-1.95%	
(c) Board of Review					
Salaries	15.3	18.5	(3.2)	-17.30%	
Other Expenditures	7.8	10.1	(2.3)	-22.77%	
	23.1	28.6	-5.5	-19.23%	
Total 04-02	5,182.8	4,832.9	349.9	7.24%	
(3) 04-3 Legal Service					
(a) Civil Litigation					
Salaries	1,465.4	1,502.5	(37.1)	-2.47%	
Other Expenditures	256.3	108.1	148.2	137.10%	4
	1721.7	1610.6	111.1	6.90%	
(b) Leg. Council					
Salaries	721.6	824.3	(102.7)	-12.46%	
Other Expenditures	262.7	162.8	99.9	61.36%	5
	984.3	987.1	-2.8	-0.28%	
(c) Law Ref. Comm.					
Salaries	197.4	194.5	2.9	1.49%	
Other Expenditures	125.4	136.5	(11.1)	-8.13%	
	322.8	331	-8.2	-2.48%	
Total 04-03	3,028.8	2,928.7	100.1	3.42%	

3 04-2A-2 Criminal Prosecutions — Other Expenses $295.2
This includes $120.0 for witnesses' travel expenses, and a special grant of $100.0 in connection with the First Minister's Conference on aboriginal rights.

4 04-3A-2 Civil Litigation — Other Expenditures $148.2
The new program of Constitutional matters (fees for outside lawyers and travel expenses), and new computer equipment, neither of which had been planned for, accounted for $85.8 and $19.0 respectively.

5 04-3B-2 Legislative Counsel — Other Expenditures $99.9
Problems in recruiting staff translators made it necessary to contract out for translation work, resulting in a saving of $102.7 in salaries and an expense of $99.9 under other expenditures.

Expenditures 1985/86

Appropriation	Actual	1985/86 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	See Explanation No.
(4) 04-4 Law Enforcement					
(a) Prov. Policing	27,581.4	27,877.7	(296.3)	-1.06%	
(b) Admin					
Salaries	150.6	172.0	(21.4)	-12.44%	
Other Expenditures	178.0	179.3	(1.3)	-0.73%	
	328.6	351.3	-22.7	-6.46%	
(c) Gun Control					
Salaries	63.5	74.3	(10.8)	-14.54%	
Other Expenditures	8.8	7.4	1.4	18.92%	
	72.3	81.7	-9.4	-11.51%	
(d) Manitoba Police Com.					
Salaries	54.1	53.3	0.8	1.50%	
Other Expenditures	38.7	54.4	(15.7)	-28.06%	
	92.8	107.7	-14.9	-13.83%	
(e) Law Enf. Rev. Act					
Salaries	90.7	88.8	1.9	2.14%	
Other Expenditures	16.8	26.8	(10.0)	-37.31%	6
	107.5	115.6	-8.1	-7.01%	
Total 04-04	28,182.6	28,534.0	(351.4)	-1.23%	
(5) 04-5 Court Services					
(a) Court Admin					
Salaries	514.8	493.7	21.1	4.27%	
Other Expenditures	77.2	82.0	(4.8)	-5.85%	
	592	575.7	16.3	2.83%	
(b) Appeal Court/Fed Court					
Salaries	3,570.8	3,488.4	82.4	2.36%	
Other Expenditures	569.9	529.6	40.3	7.61%	
	4,140.7	4018	122.7	3.05%	
(c) Provincial Judges					
Salaries	4,810.2	4,576.6	233.6	5.10%	
Other Expenditures	741.3	812.4	(71.1)	-8.75%	
	5,551.5	5389	162.5	3.02%	

6 04-4E-2 Law Enf. Rev. Act — Other Expenditures $(10.0)
The Board held three meetings instead of 12 as planned.

Expenditures 1985/86

Appropriation	Actual	1985/86 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	See Explanation No.
(d) Court Reporters					
Salaries	1,875.0	1,852.6	22.4	1.21%	
Other Expenditures	282.6	251.7	30.9	12.28%	
	2,157.6	2,104.3	53.3	2.53%	
(e) Sheriff & Bailiff					
Salaries	2,201.4	2,266.2	(64.8)	-2.86%	
Other Expenditures	717.2	690.8	26.4	3.82%	
	2,918.6	2,957	-38.4	-1.30%	
(f) Court Communicators					
Salaries	296.4	368.1	(71.7)	-19.48%	
Other Expenditures	58.5	71.5	(13.0)	-18.18%	
	354.9	439.6	-84.7	-19.27%	
Total 04-05	15,715.3	15,483.6	231.7	1.50%	
(6) 04-6 Protection of Individual and Property Rights					
(a) Human Rights					
Salaries	686.9	690.0	(3.1)	-0.45%	
Other Expenditures	304.0	235.5	68.5	29.09%	7
	990.9	925.5	65.4	7.07%	
(b) Legal Aid					
Salaries	2,657.4	2,615.9	41.5	1.59%	
Other Expenditures	5,612.0	5,206.8	405.2	7.78%	
	8,269.4	7,822.7	446.7	5.71%	
(c) Public Trustee					
Salaries	1,499.5	1,500.6	(1.1)	-0.07%	
Other Expenditures	192.1	219.1	(27.0)	-12.32%	
	1,691.6	1,719.7	-28.1	-1.63%	
(d) Land Titles					
Salaries	3,849.1	3,829.7	19.4	0.51%	
Other Expenditures	517.8	514.9	2.9	0.56%	
	4,366.9	4,344.6	22.3	0.51%	
(e) Person. Pro. Reg.					
Salaries	402.0	391.1	10.9	2.79%	
Other Expenditures	277.7	464.1	(186.4)	-40.16%	
	679.7	855.2	-175.5	-20.52%	
(f) Criminal Injuries	1,156.7	1,170.5	(13.8)	-1.18%	
Total 04-06	17,155.2	16,838.2	317.0	1.88%	

7 04-6A-2 Human Rights — Other Expenditures $68.5
$56.0 of over expenditure was for Board of Adjudication, a statutory requirement.

Expenditures 1985/86

Appropriation	Actual	1985/86 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %	See Explanation No.
(7) 04-7 Judgement Suit					
Judgement Suit 2405/83	1.1		1.1		
Total 04-07	1.1		1.1		
Total 04	71,353.1	70,888.6	464.5	0.66%	

Revenues 1985/86

Source	Actual	1985/86 Printed Estimates ($000)	Variance From Budget ($000)	Variance From Budget %
Other Revenue				
Law Fees	2,849.5	2,646.0	203.5	7.69%
Fines & Costs	5,838.8	6,260.0	(421.2)	-6.73%
Land Title Fees	11,851.7	10,000.0	1,851.7	18.52%
Legal Aid	1,064.5	1,000.0	64.5	6.45%
Municipalities Shared Cost Receipts	847.0	872.0	(25.0)	-2.87%
Personal Property Security Registry	1,671.3	1,974.0	(302.7)	-15.33%
Public Trustee	2,291.5	1,881.6	409.9	21.78%
Unsatisfied Judgement Fund Recoveries	45.5	100.0	(54.5)	-54.50%
Sundry	401.7	170.0	231.7	136.29%
Sub Total	26,861.5	24,903.6	1,957.9	7.86%
Liquor Control Commission	139,424.1	141,000.0	(1,575.9)	-1.12%
Total	166,285.6	165,903.6	382.0	0.23%
Government of Canada				
Court Communicators	205.9	220.0	(14.1)	-6.41%
Criminal Injuries	106.9	104.2	2.7	2.59%
Gun Control	189.8	210.0	(20.2)	-9.62%
Legal Aid — Adults	211.6	2,500.0	(2,288.4)	-91.54%
Legal Aid — Canada Assistance Plan	921.8	635.0	286.8	45.17%
Legal Aid — Young Offenders Act	328.7		328.7	100.00%
Victim Impact Worker	10.9		10.9	100.00%
Video Child Witness	9.6		9.6	100.00%
No Fault Compensation Study	1.7		1.7	100.00%
Y.O.A. System Study	49.0		49.0	100.00%
French Language	300.0		300.0	100.00%
Total	2,335.9	3,669.2	(1,333.3)	-36.34%
Grand Total	168,621.5	169,572.8	(951.3)	-0.56%

Comparison of 1984/85 and 1985/86 Actual Figures

Expenditures

Appropriation		Actuals To:		(7)	(8)
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	1985/86 Over/ (Under)	% Over/
Number	Name	March 31/86	March 31/85	1984/85	(Under)
04-1A	Minister's Salary	9.1	9.1		
04-1B-1	Executive Support - Salaries	247.6	198.1	49.5	24.99%
04-1B-2	Executive Support - Other Expenditures	78.7	125.0	(46.3)	-37.04%
04-1C-1	Research, Planning & Evaluation - Salaries	190.9	62.1	128.8	207.41%
04-1C-2	Research, Planning & Evaluation - Other Expenditures	136.2		136.2	
04-1D-1	Financial and Admin Services - Salaries	423.9	440.0	(16.1)	-3.66%
04-1D-2	Financial and Admin Services - Other Expenditures	99.1	110.7	(11.6)	-10.48%
04-1E-1	Personnel Services - Salaries	194.7	116.4	78.3	67.27%
04-1E-2	Personnel Services - Other Expenditures	20.5		20.5	
04-1F-1	Computer Services - Salaries	295.1	274.2	20.9	7.62%
04-1F-2	Computer Services - Other Expenditures	345.2	286.4	58.8	20.53%
04-1G-1	Communications - Salaries	36.5	36.7	(0.2)	-0.54%
04-1G-2	Communications - Other Expenditures	9.8		9.8	
Total 04-1	**Admin and Finance**	2,087.3	1,658.7	428.6	25.84%
04-2A-1	Crown Prosecutors - Salaries	3,255.4	3,035.7	219.7	7.24%
04-2A-2	Crown Prosecutors - Other Expenses	1,140.8	1,134.7	6.1	0.54%
04-2B-1	Fatalities Inquiries Act - Salaries	127.9	87.6	40.3	46.00%
04-2B-2	Fatalities Inquiries Act - Other Expenses	635.6	635.8	(0.2)	-0.03%
04-2C-1	Board of Review - Salaries	15.3	18.4	(3.1)	-16.85%
04-2C-2	Board of Review - Other Expenditures	7.8	6.9	0.9	13.04%
Total 04-2	**Criminal Justice**	5,182.8	4,919.1	263.7	5.36%
04-3A-1	Civil Litigation - Salaries	1,465.4	1,341.9	123.5	9.20%
04-3A-2	Civil Litigation - Other Expenditures	256.3	275.9	(19.6)	-7.10%
04-3B-1	Legislative Counsel - Salaries	721.6	734.4	(12.8)	-1.74%
04-3B-2	Legislative Counsel - Other Expenditures	262.7	251.7	11.0	4.37%
04-3C-1	Man. Law Reform Commission - Salaries	197.4	172.1	25.3	14.70%
04-3C-2	Man. Law Reform Commission - Other Expenditures	125.4	126.2	(0.8)	-0.63%
Total 04-3	**Legal Services**	3,028.8	2,902.2	126.6	4.36%

Expenditures

Appropriation		Actuals To:		(7)	(8)
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	1985/86 Over/ (Under)	% Over/
Number	Name	March 31/86	March 31/85	1984/85	(Under)
04-4A	Provincial Police	27,581.4	25,611.5	1,969.9	7.69%
04-4B-1	Law Enforcement Admin - Salaries	150.6	114.8	35.8	31.18%
04-4B-2	Law Enforcement Admin - Other Expenditures	178.0	121.3	56.7	46.74%
04-4C-1	Canada Manitoba Gun Control - Salaries	63.5	61.3	2.2	3.59%
04-4C-2	Canada Manitoba Gun Control - Other Expenses	8.8	8.8		
04-4D-1	Manitoba Police Commission - Salaries	54.1	73.5	(19.4)	-26.39%
04-4D-2	Manitoba Police Commission - Other Expenses	38.7	116.2	(77.5)	-66.70%
04-4E-1	Law Enforcement Review Act - Salaries	90.7	75.7	15.0	19.82%
04-4E-2	Law Enforcement Review Act - Other Expenses	16.8	14.0	2.8	20.00%
Total 04-4	**Law Enforcement**	28,182.6	26,197.1	1,985.5	7.58%
04-5A-1	Court Administration - Salaries	514.8	485.6	29.2	6.01%
04-5A-2	Court Administration - Other Expenditures	77.2	91.0	(13.8)	-15.16%
04-5B-1	Federal Courts - Salaries	3,570.8	3,287.8	283.0	8.61%
04-5B-2	Federal Courts - Other Expenditures	569.9	563.0	6.9	1.23%
04-5C-1	Provincial Courts - Salaries	4,810.2	4,703.8	106.4	2.26%
04-5C-2	Provincial Courts - Other Expenditures	741.3	750.8	(9.5)	-1.27%
04-5D-1	Court Reporters - Salaries	1,875.0	1,772.4	102.6	5.79%
04-5D-2	Court Reporters - Other Expenditures	282.6	208.5	74.1	35.54%
04-5E-1	Sheriffs & Bailiffs - Salaries	2,201.4	2,063.6	137.8	6.68%
04-5E-2	Sheriffs & Bailiffs - Other Expenditures	717.2	632.4	84.8	13.41%
04-5F-1	Court Communicators - Salaries	296.4	320.5	(24.1)	-7.52%
04-5F-2	Court Communicators - Other Expenditures	58.5	63.5	(5.0)	-7.87%
Total	**Court Services**	15,715.3	14,942.9	772.4	5.17%
04-6A-1	Manitoba Human Rights Commission - Salaries	686.9	605.2	81.7	13.50%
04-6A-2	Manitoba Human Rights Commission - Other Expenditures	304.0	297.0	7.0	2.36%
04-6B-1	Canada-Manitoba Legal Aid - Salaries	2,657.4	2,477.6	179.8	7.26%
04-6B-2	Canada-Manitoba Legal Aid - Other Expenditures	5,612.0	5,484.6	127.4	2.32%
04-6C-1	Public Trustee - Salaries	1,499.5	1,460.7	38.8	2.66%
04-6C-2	Public Trustee - Other Expenditures	192.1	162.7	29.4	18.07%
04-6D-1	Land Titles - Salaries	3,849.1	3,850.1	(1.0)	-0.03%
04-6D-2	Land Titles - Other Expenditures	517.8	434.8	83.0	19.09%
04-6E-1	Personal Property Registry - Salaries	402.0	381.1	20.9	5.48%
04-6E-2	Personal Property Registry - Other Expenditures	277.7	327.6	(49.9)	-15.23%
04-6F	Canada-Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	1,156.7	1,283.6	(126.9)	-9.89%
Total 04-6	**Protection of Individual and Property Rights**	17,155.2	16,765.0	390.2	2.33%

Expenditures

Appropriation		Actuals To:		(7)	(8)
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	1985/86 Over/ (Under)	% Over/
Number	Name	March 31/86	March 31/85	1984/85	(Under)
04-7	Judgement Suit 2405/83	1.1	1.1		
Total 04-7	**Judgement Suit**	1.1	1.1		
Total 04-1	Admin and Finance	2,087.3	1,658.7	428.6	25.84%
Total 04-2	Criminal Justice	5,182.8	4,919.1	263.7	5.36%
Total 04-3	Legal Services	3,028.8	2,902.2	126.6	4.36%
Total 04-4	Law Enforcement	28,182.6	26,197.1	1,985.5	7.58%
Total 04-5	Court Services	15,715.3	14,942.9	772.4	5.17%
Total 04-6	Protection of Individual and Property Rights	17,155.2	16,765.0	390.2	2.33%
Total 04-7	Judgement Suit	1.1	1.1		
Total	**Attorney General**	71,353.1	67,386.1	3,967.0	5.89%

Revenues

(2) Revenue Source	Actuals To: (3) March 31/86	(4) March 31/85	(5) 1985/86 Over/ (Under) 1984/85	(6) % Over/ (Under)
Law Fees	2,849.5	3,006.6	(157.1)	-5.23%
Fines & Costs	5,838.8	6,523.1	(684.3)	-10.49%
Land Title Fees	11,851.7	9,862.5	1,989.2	20.17%
Legal Aid	1,064.5	879.4	185.1	21.05%
Municipalities Shared Cost Receipts	847.0	655.5	191.5	29.21%
Personal Property Security Registry	1,671.3	1,421.9	249.4	17.54%
Public Trustee	2,291.5	1,853.4	438.1	23.64%
Unsatisfied Judgement Fund Recoveries	45.5	40.0	5.5	13.75%
Sundry	401.7	169.9	231.8	136.43%
Sub Total	26,861.5	24,412.3	2,449.2	10.03%
Liquor Control Commission	139,424.1	135,971.5	3,452.6	2.54%
Total	166,285.6	160,383.8	5,901.8	3.68%
Court Communicators	205.9	205.3	0.6	0.29%
Criminal Injuries	106.9	105.8	1.1	1.04%
Gun Control	189.8	196.3	(6.5)	-3.31%
Legal Aid - Adults	211.6	1,851.7	(1,640.1)	-88.57%
Legal Aid - Canada Assistance Plan	921.8	1,084.7	(162.9)	-15.02%
Legal Aid - Young Offenders Act	328.7	422.6	(93.9)	-22.22%
Victim Impact Worker	10.9		10.9	
Video Child Witness	9.6		9.6	
No Fault Compensation Study	1.7		1.7	
Y.O.A. System Study	49.0		49.0	
French Language	300.0		300.0	
Total	2,335.9	3,866.4	(1,530.5)	-39.58%
Grand Total	168,621.5	164,250.2	4,371.3	2.66%